

It is apparent to this reviewer that Mr. Holman and his talented designer-wife are a combination of sophisticated taste and high capability that is somewhat less than frequent in the profession. What is possible for them, having a Colts Armory Press and a careful selection of imported type, is simply beyond the reach of most librarians, nay, even of most academic librarians favored with a university press.

One would hope that there are enough large libraries and collectors at large to exhaust the edition of 350 copies. (Unfortunately, this probably means that the volume will be available to those who, in a sense, need it least.) Hopefully, too, every library school library will procure a copy, which might be the best way to maximize the book's usefulness. If only a small handful of beginning librarians were fired by the passion and good taste exhibited by Mr. Holman, printing for libraries might one day be revolutionized.

A more practical and immediate route to the upgrading of library publications—so fervently desired by Mr. Holman—would seem to be this: (1) raise the level of taste on the part of librarians, and (2) encourage them to seek out a high-quality printer who is, or who has on his staff, a good designer. *Library Publications* is a notable contribution to the first of these goals.—Wm. R. Eshelman, Bucknell University.

Special Libraries: A Guide for Management. Ed. by Edward G. Strable. New York, Special Libraries Association, 1966. 63p. illus. \$4. (66-17107).

Special Libraries: A Guide for Management fills a gap in the literature of special librarianship. Rather than being aimed at the neophyte special librarian, this slim, paperbound book is intended for the use of management personnel in deciding the when, why, how, and what of a special library. Written by six special librarians, the information it contains is accurate, current, and well-presented. It is not written as a quick course in librarianship; it presents the type of information the manager of a research laboratory, for example, requires to determine the need of his organization for a library, the functions he might expect such a library to perform,

and the probable costs of establishment and operation.

A number of photographs, floor plans, and tables augment the text nicely. The selection of examples has been chosen thoughtfully to include the whole range from very small to very large special libraries. The data supplied to demonstrate the probable costs of establishment and operation is as current as possible and some suggestions concerning trends are made which should keep the book from being outdated too quickly. Three approaches to budget planning are suggested and it might be possible to use them as a check on each other. The data in this section may also have some useful applications in the estimation of operational costs of "special" libraries which are a part of university library systems. The increasing volume of contract research on university campuses has resulted in a significant growth of special libraries within the academic milieu.

A useful bibliography, again aimed more at management than librarians, is appended. This supplements the numerous books and articles mentioned in the text.

This book is a powerful tool for the librarian who steps into the normally chaotic situation which pertains when an industrial or business concern suddenly senses a need for a library. A few copies in the hands of management would lend support to the librarian's desire to provide optimum service. Unfortunately, it is not likely that too many managers will see a copy before their literature problems become overwhelming. The Illinois Chapter of Special Libraries Association is to be congratulated for sustaining this project and producing this useful pamphlet.—Robert E. Burton, University of Michigan.

Lyceum to Library: A Chapter in the Cultural History of Houston. By Orin Walker Hatch. Houston: Texas Gulf Coast Historical Association, 1965. [ix], 73p. \$3.

Every institution should have its history recorded. This maxim is as true for a cultural institution as for a financial, governmental, or academic one. Library histories are important if for no other reason than